

**HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY.**—Would you have your children intelligent, and your household well regulated, let the Bible be read, and the morning and evening "thanksgiving, confession, supplication and praise" ascend to Him who has said, "train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." Would you have them excel the children of those who furnish no food for the mind, give them access to schools, and by no means neglect to furnish them with a well conducted country newspaper, whose editor is a lover of good reading and good morals. A school teacher, who has been engaged a long time in his profession, and has witnessed the influence of a newspaper upon the minds of a family of children, thus writes to the editor of the Ogdensburg Sentinel:

"I have found it to be a universal fact, without exception, that those scholars of both sexes, and of all ages, who have had access to the newspapers at home, when compared with those who are not, are better readers, excelling in pronunciation and emphasis, and consequently read more understandingly."

2d. They are better spellers and define words with greater ease and accuracy.

3d. They obtain a practical knowledge of Geography in almost half the time it requires others, as the newspaper has made them familiar with the location of all the important places, nations, their governments and doings on the globe.

4th. They are better Grammarians, for, having become familiar with every variety of style, in the newspaper, from the common-place advertisement to the finished and classical oration of the statesman, they more readily comprehend the meaning of the text, and consequently analyze its construction with greater accuracy.

5th. They write better compositions, using better language, containing more thoughts, more clearly and connectedly expressed.

6th. Those young men who have for years been readers of half the newspapers, are always found taking the lead in the debating society, exhibiting a more extensive knowledge upon a greater variety of subjects, and expressing their views with greater fluency, clearness and correctness in the use of language.

To the poor, the weekly newspaper is a precious boon. They cannot afford books, and, indeed, would have but little time to read them. But for the merest trifle, hardly to be missed, a whole family may draw almost daily from an inexhaustible fund of reading. The father can discuss the contents of his newspaper at the breakfast-table, with his wife and children, and go forth to his labor supplied with material for thought, which cannot fail to make him wiser and better, and elevate him in the scale of humanity."

**DEBT AND CREDIT.**—An intelligent writer at Washington, estimates that the balance of trade against "Uncle Sam," or the United States, for the last year, is sixty-four millions four hundred and sixty-two thousand eight hundred and forty-five dollars. A pretty heavy debt for one year,—large enough to sweep from the country every dollar of California gold, that has reached it. When well nations and individuals learn to "live within their income"! or, in other words, when will they learn to buy a little less than they sell?

**PICKLING MEAT.** Prof. Renshaw denounces the use of saltpeter in brine intended for the preservation of flesh to be kept for food. That part of saltpeter which is absorbed by the meat, he says is nitric acid or aquafortis, a deadly poison. Animal flesh, previous to the addition of pickle, consists of gelatinous and fibrous substances, the former only possessing a nutritious virtue; the gelatine is destroyed by the chemical action of saltpeter, and, as the professor remarks, the meat becomes as different a substance from what it should be, as leather is from the raw hide before it is subjected to the process of tanning.

He ascribes to the pernicious effect of the chemical change all the diseases which are common to mariners and others who subsist principally upon salted meat—such as scurvy, sore gums, decayed teeth, ulcers, &c.—and advises a total abandonment of the use of saltpeter in the making of pickle, consisting of gelatinous and fibrous substances, the former only possessing a nutritious virtue; the gelatine is destroyed by the chemical action of saltpeter, and, as the professor remarks, the meat becomes as different a substance from what it should be, as leather is from the raw hide before it is subjected to the process of tanning.

Wool Growing. By the census it appears that a capital of \$58,000,000 is invested in the woolen manufacture of the United States; that this employs 30,142 hands; and that nearly 17,000,000 lbs. of wool are annually consumed, and that the value of the entire product is \$43,200,000. The capital invested is about one third of the amount employed in the manufacture of cotton, and the value of the product over two thirds of the value of the cotton product. It is estimated by Mr. Randall, of New York, that the profits of raising sheep for wool are about 18 per cent, on the capital.—But the profits on mutton, lamb, pelts and suet are from 30 to 50 per cent, in the northern States. The supply of wool in the United States has been so much smaller than the demand for the last seven or eight years, that the importation of the article, which in 1844 was 3,500,000 pounds, valued at \$250,000, in 1850, 18,600,000 pounds, valued at \$1,681,000. It is believed that, instead of being under the necessity of importing at a high price, we can supply wool to the rest of the world at a cheaper rate than it can be obtained elsewhere. A call for a wool grower's convention for the United States has been recently made in the Chicago papers.—*Boston Post.*

Wool.—It is stated in the Chicago Journal that in the year 1849, over five hundred and twenty thousand pounds of wool were shipped from that city, and in 1850, almost nine hundred and four-

teen thousand. The amount received by railroad, the present season, to the 1st of September, reaches 195,000 pounds; and by canal to the 1st of October, 482,000, making a total of 877,000 pounds. From these figures it would seem that the receipts for the present year will reach a million of pounds.

**FLAX DRESSING MACHINE.**—A machine that has attracted a great deal of attention, is one for dressing flax, either rotted or unrotted, invented by S. A. Climes, of Springfield, Mass. We examined this machine attentively while in operation upon some very hard unrotted flax. It did its work well. It has a number of peculiarities in respect to its motion. One, its fine fluted rollers between which the flax is carried, and which by changing lids below, bites the flax with a creasing action, which effectively separates the mattox from the woody fibres.

A blower is used for cleaning away the seed below. A couple of notches, the second one acting upon softened flax and employing drawing rollers, would easily reduce the fibers to a fine wool. Much attention is now devoted to the improvement of flax machines, and as far as the spinning of it is concerned, we do not believe but such machinery, specifically adapted to the nature of the flax, may be invented so as to work it at least nearly as well as cotton.—*Scientific American.*

**PHINNEY & MEAD,** HAVE just received from a large advertiser from Boston, a quantity of cotton, wool, &c., to be sold at the lowest prices. Write to us for a list of articles, and we will forward them.

**LARGE & SPLENDID** WATCLES,  
Assorted of GOLD & SILVER

which were imported by our own, and will soon be sent with every article.

**GOLD PENS,** and Gilt Pins & Rings

at the lowest rates, and all articles.

**GOULD & BENNETT'S** Violin & Cello

Violins & Cellos, Violin Cases and Bowes

Violin Parts, Violin Cases and Bowes